Nippon Times

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ATTEMPT TO EXPAND CANNES BEACHHEADS FOILED BY GERMANS

Severe Reich Counter-Attacks Continue in Normandy—Foe Tanks Enter Orleans

Domei

BERLIN, August 18.—Despite heavy artillery fire from their men-of-war concentrated off the South French coast, the Anglo-American troops yesterday failed to join their various isolated beachheads between Toulon and Cannes.

Further landing attempts were reported from the area west of Toulon under cover of naval fire, but all attempts were foiled with heavy losses in the face of fierce German coastal battery fire which are continually shelling the enemy operations.

Particularly heavy fighting developed again with the air-borne troops which were landed in the Argens Valley southeast of Draguignan. Further fresh enemy reinforcements mostly American and French rebel troops were landed yesterday. German defense in this area was considerably intensified and numerous glider transports suffered huge losses.

At the moment, the enemy troops aside from the Argens Valley fighting are still busy linking their individual landing-heads and the advance inland has not yet been begun.

Encirclement Fails

The encircling attempts in Normandy by far numerically superior Canadian and American troops were frustrated again yesterday and, as a result of stubborn resistance by German vanguards and counter-thrusts, the eastern corridor was even enlarged.

Although the Canadians pushed beyond Falaise, as far as St. Pierre, and although they gained some ground to the east to the Morteaux-Louvagny area, German troops not only held their main positions on the south front but even widened them in local counter-attacks. Enemy attacks were beaten off everywhere with altogether 28 enemy tanks knocked out.

West and east of Argentan, German counter-thrusts yesterday gained more ground and east of the city German panzer units mopped up the forest of Gouffern and captured several towns, among them Silly. Enemy counter-thrusts against the southeast fringe of the city were foiled by German fire.

American forces northwest of Domfront also yesterday launched attacks to further squeeze the pocket but German barrier positions withstood all attacks. The Americans made a negligible gain at Lignou but in no way disturbed German detachment movements in the area west of Flers.

German troops in the front bulge west of Orne, meanwhile, disengaged themselves successfully and according to plan, thus foiling enemy plans to over-run or cut off a substantial portion of the German troops.

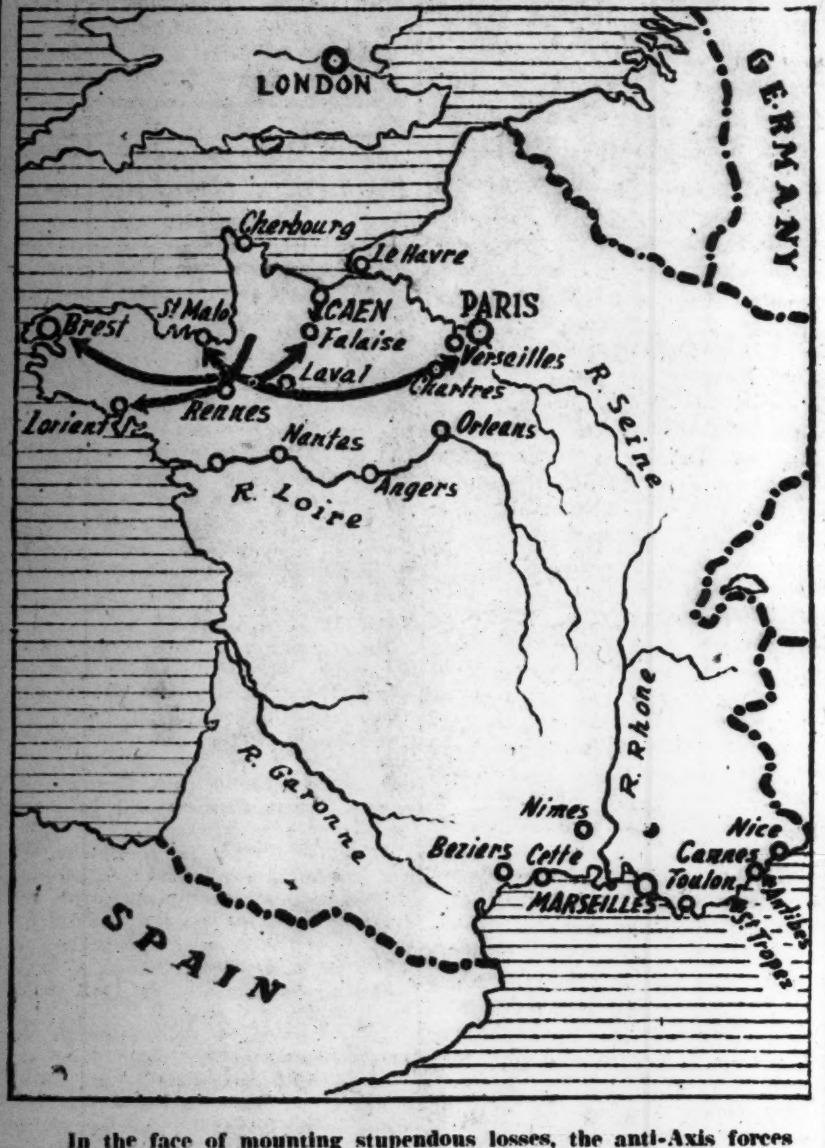
Corridor Is Widened

Thus, due to the tenacious defense of the German barrier positions near Falaise coupled with powerful German attacks in the area of Argentan whereby German panzer formations scored important gains toward the west, the open corridor between Argentan and Falaise was widened still more.

Further southeast, the German right wing was locked in heated combat with American tank formations which, in outflanking moves, advanced toward the middle Seine and the Orleans area. After bitter fighting, the American tank spearheads entered Orleans. The German right wing, however, is still running close to Seine Bay and protecting operations of German naval units which once again are dealing crushing blows on the ranks of the attackers.

The left wing has developed into a scene of vicious battle between motorized units. The battle has reached a climax in the fighting for Chartres. Renewed enemy attempts to penetrate into Chartres from the west and southwest were all foiled yesterday. Their tank spearheads, however, succeeded in establishing themselves in Chateaudun north of Chartres and in Dreux. Fierce fighting is now raging for the Eure River crossings.

The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today the collapse of St. Malo. The defenders of the fortress had fought to the last man and, through their embittered defense, tied down for nearly two weeks strong American forces and withstood unparalleled onslaught from hundreds of guns of all calibers and incessant bombing. They inflicted the heaviest losses on the enemy in the forefields of the fortress and within the fortress itself.



In the face of mounting stupendous losses, the anti-Axis forces continue their hammering of the German defenses on the European continent.

WAVELL REFUSES GANDHI'S REQUEST

India's Only Hope For Freedom Is For People to Revolt, Declares Mahatma

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 18.—Field Marshal Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India rejected Mahatma Gandhi's request for a conference to discuss immediate independence, it was announced today, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

The Viceroy said that nothing could be gained by such a conference now but that he would be glad to consider any "definite and constructive policy."

When interviewed at Wardha, Gandhi said that "India's only hope for freedom from Britain was for the people to rise up in revolt." He argued that "it is crystal clear that the British Government is not prepared to give up the power they hold over India's millions unless the latter develop the strength to wrest it from them. I hope India does so purely by moral means."

Commenting on his coming meeting with Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Muslim leader, Gandhi said that "an agreement between us can induce a revision of the firm refusal of the British Government to grant independence." The illness of Jinnah had forced the postponement of his scheduled meeting tomorrow with Gandhi.

URGES POSTWAR TRAINING

Year's Course Will Teach U.S. Youths Discipline, Says Roosevelt

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 18.—President Roosevelt urged the American people to prepare for postwar training of young men. The Associated Press quoted Roosevelt as saying that one year's training both in the military and civilian fields is advised for youths between 17 and 25. He said he did not have in mind, hostile military training. He said that a million or a million and a half boys would be available for such training.

He declared that after the war U.S. will have a tremendous housing program as well as for Alaska and the Aleutians. He said these structures will be built strong enough to last 25 years. He asserted that America could use these facilities to take care of a large number of veterans.

The President stressed that he thought the American people should give some serious thought to this. He believed it would give the American youths some discipline and also teach them how to get along with each other.

BALKANS WATCHING S. FRANCE LANDING

Foe's Ultimate Aim Is to Advance to Jugoslavia, Hungary, It Is Opined

Domei

BUDAPEST, August 17.—Balkan repercussion to the new anti-Axis landing operations in Southern France is not as great as it was in the first stages of the invasion of Northern France, but the countries in the above area are giving considerable attention to this war development and are particularly watching the German defense moves.

There is a view that as the anti-Axis ships and troops that had hitherto been concentrated in the Cyrenaician area have been utilized in the attack on Southern France, the plan for a Balkan campaign has been suspended and they are now aiming at occupying the whole of France and then to effect the meeting of their troops from the north and south for a combined assault on German terrain.

However, the great majority among informed quarters observe that the thrust toward the Balkans from the Italian Front will be speeded up because of the campaign in the Riviera.

The selection by the anti-Axis forces of the area near Italy as their landing point indicates their intention to advance toward Northern Italy from the Savoie area. It is also observed that the Anglo-American forces may make a new landing in the Genoa district in accordance with the development of their campaign in South France. In this connection, it is said that a considerable strength of anti-Axis landing forces, under the command of Lieutenant-General Harold Alexander, is now awaiting orders for action in South Italy.

As it is also reported that the anti-Axis forces have advanced to the Pisa-Ference-Rimini line on the Italian Front and are now preparing for a large-scale offensive, it is opined that they may launch an offensive operation against the Balkans with the aim to threaten the flank of the German forces on the Italian Front. The recent conference between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Marshal Joseph Brozovitch "Tito," Commander of the Jugoslav Partisan Forces, supports this observation.

A landing on the coastal areas fronting the Adriatic Sea for an attack on the Balkans would be advantageous to the anti-Axis forces. As Dalmatia in the east is mountainous and as the Estrees Peninsula in the north is strongly defended by the Germans, landing operations in these regions would be very difficult. However, if the anti-Axis forces attack Northern Italy from the southwest and thereby threaten the German defense line, a landing can be made on the Estrees area and a way for an advance toward Jugoslavia and Hungary would be opened. The Anglo-Americans are said to be waiting for such a development.

'Better to Die Than to Surrender....' Noble End of Saipan Residents Told

Americans Brought Face-to-Face With Gallant Spirit Of Japanese as Most of 20,000 Non-Combatants, Including Women, Children, Kill Selves

How the courageous Japanese non-combatants on Saipan Island, including women and children, killed themselves before the eyes of American marines, sharing the fate of the heroic members of the Imperial Garrison Forces stationed there was vividly described by Robert Sharrod, war correspondent for the American magazine, Time, in his article entitled "Enemy's Character" which appeared in the August 7 issue of the same periodical, according to a special dispatch dated August 17 from an Asahi correspondent in Stockholm.

The Asahi dispatch quotes Sharrod as stating that "the self-inflicted deaths of the Japanese non-combatants on Saipan shows that the entire Japanese nation prefers death than to surrender."

The article is quoted as follows:

"We thought that before the final Japanese attack on Saipan Island was repulsed, we had seen in all details the manner in which Japanese officers and men dispose of themselves but this was not true. Still more was to be revealed.

Officer Resists Americans

"A detachment of the American marines which set out for mopping-up operations on board an amphibian tank discovered seven Japanese on a coral reef off the beach and proceeded there to capture them. As the amphibian tank approached the coral reef, six of the seven Japanese disposed of themselves and the remaining one, who apparently looked liked an officer, dashed forward to the American tank, sword in hand. However, the officer met a heroic death before the volleys of lead fired by the Americans. Prior to this incident, we had heard of the incredible fact that a large majority of the 20,000 Japanese non-combatants on Saipan had disposed of themselves, helping each other in the act.

"Your correspondent went to a place called Mt. Mappi at the northern extremity of Saipan Island. At this spot was a long expanse field and the second Japanese airfield. At the end of the plain was a 200-meter precipice overlooking a rugged coral reef, which faced the angry waves of the ocean. At break of day, I went to the edge of the cliff across the airfield and there I saw nine members of the interment corps of the U.S. marines engaged in picking up the corpses of two marines who had died in action on the previous day. I asked one of them about a story I had heard about the Japanese.

"'You will not believe what I tell you unless you see it with your own eyes,' he started. 'Yesterday and the day before yesterday, there were several hundred Japanese non-combatants, men, women and children, on this cliff. All of them, however, either jumped into the sea from the top of the precipice or descended it to walk into the sea. I saw a father plunge into the sea with his three sons in his arms.' The marine paused and pointed with his finger. 'Look! There is a man about to jump into the sea.'

Corpse of Child Seen

"There, I saw a Japanese youth apparently not older than 15 walking toward the sea over the rocks. He stopped and bowed low and then went into the water. He was not seen long. Looking down from the top of the cliff, I saw seven corpses of the Japanese. One of them was of a child apparently about five years old. Wearing a white shirt, the dead body was drifting. I started to leave the place.

"A marine then said, 'That's nothing. There are hundreds like these about half a mile down on the western side.' The correspondent went to the spot and the officer of a minesweeper, whom he met, affirmed this fact.

"'I came across a woman wearing a white blouse and khaki-colored slacks with her black hair floating around her in the water,' replied the officer, 'Every time I see a woman wearing a white blouse the picture of that woman in the water comes back vividly to me. I also saw a child, probably four or five years old, dead, with his arms tighty encircled around the neck of a dead soldier.'

"The officer told me what he had seen. It can be surmised from all these cases that a Japanese soldier will go to any extremes to avoid surrender. The Japanese non-combatants too, absolutely did not want to surrender."

Lofty Racial Spirit Shown

The foregoing was the story as vividly narrated by the correspondent. Regardless of sex or age, it is an etching in clear profile of the crystallization of the lofty racial spirit that flows in every Japanese breast. What does the picture of a dead child with his arms around the neck of a soldier arouse in those who read this story in Japan?

In all probability, a faint smile must have played around the child's mouth as he met his death without the trace of slightest fear. The child had, no doubt, become chummy with his soldier friend before the Americans came and had often been carried gleefully around on the shoulders of his big playmate. He had gone to his death in peace and security.

It is not this child alone that met death fully confident that his compatriots at home will surely avenge their deaths. The Japanese on Saipan died with a deep tranquility in their hearts—a tranquility that such words as tragic or courageous fail to adequately describe.

Hot tears sting my eyes as I continue to write the report of the American correspondent for dispatch home. Quoting the report further, "At Mt. Mappi, a Japanese sharpshooter had hidden himself in a cave. This Japanese soldier was an excellent shot and two American marines had been killed in attempting to force him out of his shelter. One of the marines had been shot at a distance of 700 yards. A third marine was severely wounded. It took the Americans about one hour to get him out of the cave. They had to resort to even blasting with dynamite."

Women Drown Selves

"The American marines were dumbfounded at seeing Japanese women calmly combing their hair on the top of a rock.

"The Americans were evidently ignorant of the well-known annal that King Leonidas of Sparta and his gallant men met heroic death in the bloody battle waged against the Persians at Thermopylae. The story refers to the heroic death of King Leonidas and 300 men in the battle against the Persian forces, several hundred times larger than the Spartan troops in 480 B.C. At the old battlefield, there now stands a monument with the words, 'Travelers, go and tell the Spartans, that we sleep here as we were ordered.'

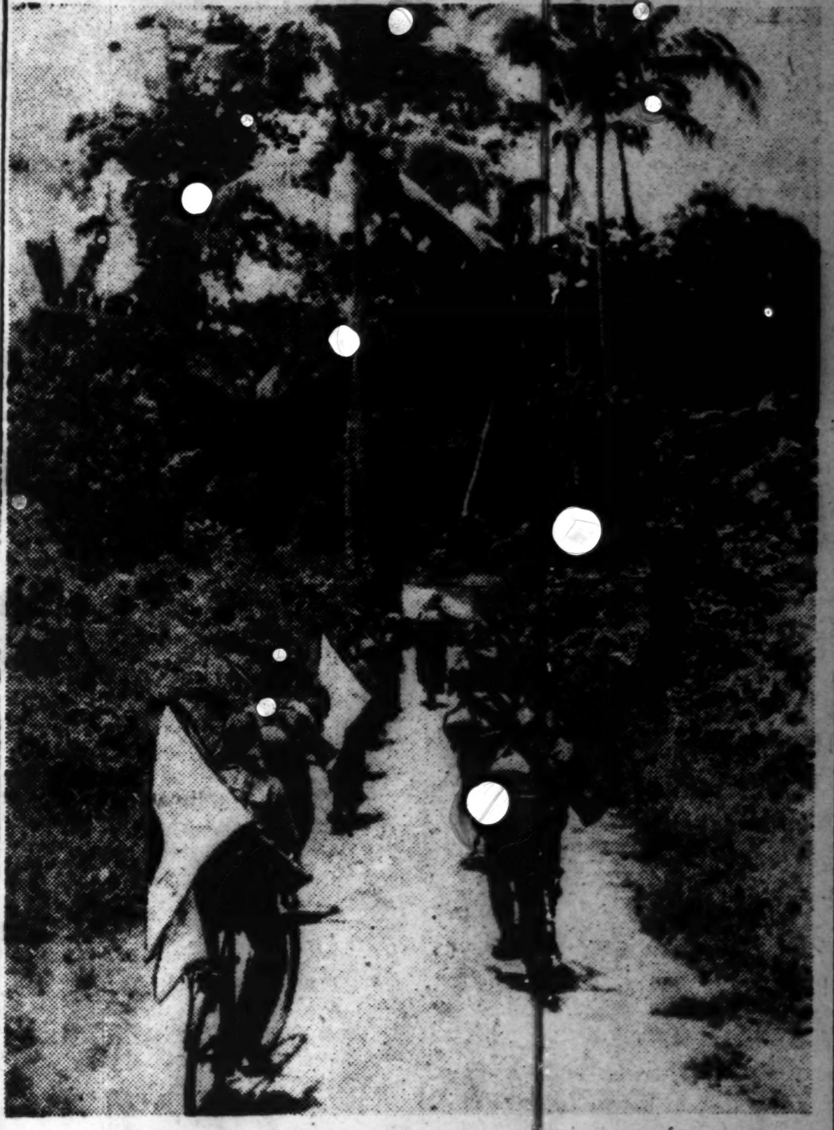
"With bated breath, we screwed our eyes on the Japanese women on the rock. Joining hands, they soon quietly disappeared under the surface of the water. In the meantime, some hundred Japanese who were standing on the summit of Malpi Point, began to observe a solemn ceremony. When the marines approached the Point, the Japanese composedly divided hand-grenades among themselves and hoisted the Rising Sun Flag atop a flat rock in the vicinity.

"On another occasion, the marines were stunned upon seeing some 50 Japanese including small children hurling hand-grenades at each other as though they were warming up for a baseball game. Suddenly, six other Japanese who had been attacking the Americans from their hiding place, rushed out and in no time ended their lives before the eyes of the group of 50.

Death Before Capture

"Why do the Japanese commit suicide? Why do they take their own lives? Is it that the Japanese believe that the Americans are brutes and will kill anyone coming within their power? The Japanese civilians apparently preferred death to ignominy as captives in the hands of the Americans."

Before closing his lengthy story, Sherrod commented, "American marines anticipated that the Japanese Forces would end their lives after having fought to the last, because they had read of the heroic deaths of the Japanese soldiers at Attu Island under the command of Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki. However, who could have expected such pathetic deaths of non-combatants? Some of the Americans who attempted to stop the Japanese from taking their own lives, were killed by the latter. Saipan Island is the first to be invaded by the Americans, of the numerous others which are inhabited by the Japanese."



Somewhere on the New Guinea front, a unit of the Imperial Navy Force speeds to action against the enemy aboard silver-rimmed bicycles. Photo by Cameraman Nagashima of the Military Press Corps.
(Passed by Navy Ministry)

REPRISAL BY JAPAN ON OUTRAGE DENIED

Bushido Forbids Counter-Action to U.S. Barbarism, Says Information Board Head

The spirit of Bushido does not allow the Japanese to consider reprisals in kind against the American desecration of the Japanese war dead, declared Taketora Ogata, President of the Board of Information and concurrently Minister without Portfolio, on Saturday. The statement was made by Mr. Ogata at a tea party given by him to the members of the foreign press corps at the Dai Toa Kaikan at 4 p.m.

In reply to a question by a correspondent as to whether he had any plans for counter-measures to ensure against the repetition in the future of such acts as the American toying with Japanese skulls, Mr. Ogata replied in the negative. "The first thing I felt upon reading that report," Mr. Ogata said, "was that perhaps in the United States they could fan war fever and bolster morale by such actions but that in Japan and Greater East Asia such a thing was impossible. Should such a skull be placed on the Ginza or such pictures be displayed, the people would shun them."

This, remarked Mr. Ogata, shows the fundamental difference in national character between the enemy peoples and the peoples of Japan and Greater East Asia. Reprisals in the same manner cannot be considered because of the Japanese spirit of Bushido, he said. "The skull incident has only increased our contempt for the enemy," Mr. Ogata declared. "We are above such acts." He added that the only way to fight was in the just way as real warriors and to defeat the enemy on the field of battle.

Present at the tea, in addition to the foreign press corps, were Shigeo Miyoshi, Vice-President; Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman; Yuzo Isono, Chief of the Overseas Publicity Section; Hidesaburo Yokoyama, Secretary; and other officials of the Board of Information.

During the interview that preceded the tea, Mr. Ogata also assured the foreign correspondents that their work would be aided in every possible way and that they would be treated as his friends and colleagues. He said that it was his intention to put to full use his 35 years of experience as a newspaperman in propelling the work of the Board of Information, both internally and externally.

Vichy Studies War Situation

Domei

BERLIN, August 18.—The Vichy Government, without doubt, is taking into account the development of the military situation in France and is making its decisions accordingly, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman declared today. He added that he was unable to say whether such decisions had already actually been made by the Vichy Government.

SIX PLANES DOWNED IN KIUKIANG SECTOR

Japanese Bombers Blow Up Ground Facilities and Runway at Kienow Airfield

Domei

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 19.—It has been brought to light that in addition to the war results gained in an air duel fought against the American air force over Kiukiang on the afternoon of August 17, Japanese Anti-Aircraft Units shot down three B-25's and one B-24 the same day bringing the total number of enemy planes shot down to six, including one B-24, four B-25's and one P-51.

2 Kiukiang Raiders Downed

Domei

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 18.—The American air force in China, with more than 20 fighters and bombers, attacked the Kiukiang area shortly after 2 p.m. on August 17.

The Japanese Fighter Unit gave battle to the enemy and after a fierce aerial fight shot down one B-25 and one P-51 and drove the rest of the raiders away.

Only slight damage to ground installations was suffered by our side.

Kienow Airfield Bombed

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL FRONT, August 18.—A crack unit of the Japanese Air Force carried out a powerful attack on the Kienow airfield in Fukien Province at 10:05 a.m. on August 17 and blasted the runway and put other facilities out of commission.

All the planes returned safely to their base.

CRISIS IS UNAVOIDABLE FOR BONOMI'S REGIME

Opposition of Italian Reds, Acute Food Shortage Precipitating Collapse

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 18.—The crisis of the Bonomi Government is unavoidable, according to news received from Rome.

There are two factors of importance affecting the collapse of the government:

First, opposition offered by Italian Bolshevists to the Bonomi Government, and second, the almost catastrophic food and supply situation in occupied Italy, for which Allied quarters now are making the Bonomi Cabinet responsible.

"Amgot" on August 15th, charged the Bonomi Government with responsibility for the administration in three large Italian provinces, including the area of Rome.

JAPANESE CRUSHING ENEMY OFFENSIVES ON WIDE WAR FRONT

Wild Eagles in China Area Continue Brilliant Action—Burma Foes Defeated

Continuing their relentless annihilative operations, Imperial Japanese Forces that reduced Hengyang are now furthering heavy and intense onslaughts against Chungking troops which are gathered in the areas around Hengyang and endeavoring to consolidate their positions.

On the eastern side of the Siang River, Japanese Units are now smashing the troops of the Chungking 58th Army that staged a counter-attack in an attempt to retake Liling.

In parallel with the progress of the land operations, Japanese Army Air Units are also incessantly carrying out offensives against the enemy air bases. At dawn of August 12, our Wild Eagles attacked the enemy airfields at Chengan and Hanchung, destroying and setting ablaze 11 enemy planes besides blasting airfield facilities at eight places.

At daybreak of the following day, another Japanese Air Unit vigorously attacked the enemy air base at Liangshan in Szechwan Province and set ablaze nine enemy aircraft. Military establishments at seven places were also blasted. On the same day, another Japanese Air Unit surprise-attacked Liuchow airfield damaging 11 enemy planes and setting ablaze 11 others.

Early on the morning of August 14, our Wild Eagles attacked Kweilin airfield and set ablaze four enemy planes and also caused an explosion at one place before returning safely to their base. Resisting furtive enemy movements Japanese Air Units stormed over the airfield at Kienow on August 17 and heavily blasted the runway.

The vigorous activities of our Air Units are not limited to offensive operations. Intercepting the attacking China-based U.S. air force, the Japanese Air Units shot down, destroyed or set ablaze 149 planes during the early part of this month.

As was revealed by Imperial Headquarters recently, the air war results obtained by the Japanese since the start of the Hunan operations on May 27 up to the reduction of Hengyang on August 8 totaled [illegible] planes shot down, destroyed or set ablaze.

Furthermore, acting in unison with the land units, our Wild Eagles blew up the strength of 23,000 Chungking troops and sank, or damaged more than 232 enemy vessels.

Burma War Area

In the Burma area, Imperial Japanese Units, continually attacking the anti-Axis forces in the Lhameng and Tengyueh sectors, inflicted knock-out blows on the second counter-attacking operations of the enemy on August 10. Two days later, the enemy, protected by an artillery column, again carried out a counter-attack and furious fighting is now developing.

On the Nu River front, the Japanese also have been active. In a short period during the early part of this month, the enemy lost a large part of its strength numbering 2,148 dead, whose bodies have been confirmed by the Japanese. The raiding unit of the Japanese Force at Lhameng, on August 9, launched a night surprise attack on the enemy artillery position and after penetrating its defenses blasted two mountain guns, two trench mortars and three heavy machine-guns.

On the Pacific Front

Despite difficult conditions, Japanese Forces on Bougainville Island are engaging in endless, vigorous battles with anti-Axis troops. Since July 27, the powerful enemy troops equipped with trench mortars staged an attack near Kalekola, 20 kilometers north of Cape Torokina. Our Units stationed there defeated the enemy by August 2.

Meanwhile another enemy drive has been directed at our positions in the area of Raluma River, seven and a half kilometers west of Cape Torokina, since the end of last month. Japanese Units at daybreak of August 7, launched a fierce encirclement attack and inflicted heavy damage upon the foe.

In the New Guinea area, Japanese Air Units repeatedly bombed Owl Island opposite Wiak Island early on the morning of August 12, blasting 13 large enemy planes and the runway in addition to setting ablaze military establishments at eight places.

TURKEY NOW FACING CRITICAL SITUATION

Anti-Axis Reaction to Turks' Cut With Reich Not So Favorable as Expected

Domei

BERLIN, August 18.—Turkey will gain little satisfaction from her decision of August 2, writes Dr. Theodor Seiber in the Voelkischer Beobachter in dealing with the situation in Turkey following the breach of German-Turkish relations.

In this connection, the author cites various British press comments and quotes from Prime Minister Churchill's speech delivered in the House of Commons in which Churchill reproached Turkey for having attempted to "put her stakes almost without risk on an allied victory." There was no mention of gratitude but only some reference to all that Turkey had done during the war for Germany.

Still more remarkable for Turkey is Moscow's reaction. Dr. Seibert recalls in this connection the policy of expansion toward Turkish territory which has been pursued by Russia since the 18th century. Bolshevism, too, he pointed out, has cast an eye on the Bosporus Straits.

Turkey's Vulnerable Point

Although the Turkish demands regarding the Straits were generally complied with in the Montreux Pact, the Soviet attitude during the negotiations clearly proved that Moscow was not prepared to be confronted with another closing of the Straits. Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov's visit to Berlin where Fuehrer Adolf Hitler rejected his claims removed the last doubt about the possession of Istanbul being the final goal of Moscow's Black Sea policy. Since that time the Turkish policy has been dominated by this worry over Turkey's most "vulnerable" point.

Every political observer, continues Dr. Seibert is also aware of the fact that Ankara gave up her much defended neutrality because, by the overrating of the Soviet successes on the Eastern Front, no other way could be seen but to attempt to destroy the Russian menace by winning Britain's love through the adoption of a unfriendly attitude toward Berlin. This Turkish account will never be balanced out.

One sentence in Churchill's speech expressing the hope that Turkey's latest step would contribute toward strengthening the friendship between Turkey and the Soviet Union, is very remarkable. This careful and meager formula confirms the fact that England will never dare to contradict Soviet wishes, Dr. Seibert adds.

Continuing, he says all that Ankara got in return for her breach with Germany, her friend of long standing, is but the vague hope not to be completely gobbled up in the case of a victory of the plutocratic-Bolshevist coalition. To us this hope seems useless for Premier Josef Stalin will not only take possession of the Straits as soon as he is given the opportunity, but eastern Anatolia, too, will be threatened.

Not Yet Abandoned

There is yet another point to consider, namely, Armenia. Quite recently the Soviet Union dispatched the Ambassadors of the "Soviet Republic of Armenia" to Syria, thus making it clear that her old claim for parts of eastern Anatolia, has not been abandoned.

Dr. Seibert than deals with the problem of whether the Turkish breach with Germany is due to some foul Anglo-Turkish business in which England is trying to smash the Russian claims to the Balkans and the Straits as was recently asserted by a Rumanian newspaper. Such a theory is not without interest, Dr. Seibert declares. There is no doubt that the British policy, when given the chance, is to be prepared to cheat its Bolshevist ally as quickly as her other allies, like Poland.

However, contemporary England is too weak, and the England of tomorrow, likewise, will be too weak to afford a continuation of her traditional game of cheating in the Near East. On the other hand, asserts Dr. Seibert, it is not only possible but a certainty that British pressure on Turkey which led to the breach with Germany was coupled with promises and hints of that sort, probably even in secret agreement with Moscow. However, as things stand now, Dr. Seibert declares, the next weeks and months will demonstrate the dangerous sideway on which the Turkish policy is moving as a consequence of her severance of relations with Germany.

N.Z. General Missing

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 18.—Brigadier-General Keith Stewart, Chief of Staff of the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces in Italy, has been missing after going on a scouting trip to the south of Florence, according to a report appearing in the Manchester Guardian yesterday, reports a London dispatch received here.

Yankees Taking Brunt Of Fighting in France, Complain U.S. Papers

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—Mudslinging has started again within the anti-Axis camp. Isolationist American papers, the Chicago Tribune, the New York Daily News and the Washington Times Herald have for some time been charging that the American forces heretofore have been forced to bear the brunt of the fighting especially in Normandy, according to a New York dispatch. These papers pointed out that the American troops have been sent to the foremost fighting lines while British soldiers were beating time in less dangerous sectors. The pro-British paper New York Times then editorially refuted such charges, saying that they were bound to tax the unity among the anti-Axis countries and argued that such propaganda was like "sticking the knife into our soldier's back."

CHUNGKING ARMY SYSTEM TO UNDERGO BIG REVISION

Honan, Hunan Defeats Compel Regime to Study Wide-Scale Renovation Measures

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—Due to the great defeats suffered at the hands of the Japanese Forces in the Honan and Hunan operations, Chungking now appears to have embarked on a revision of its military system. Stating that it is the most important and large-scale renovation ever effected since the outbreak of the China Affair, the AP correspondent in Chungking, yesterday, reported as follows:

"A series of conferences to discuss a thoroughgoing and wide-scale renovation of the military system have been held at the private residence of General Chiang Kai-shek. First, of all, a complete separation of the political and military powers held by the commanders in the various war zones is to be realized when the commanders will no longer be allowed to hold concurrently the governorship of various provinces. Secondly, various units will be thoroughly re-trained. Thirdly, the rationing of foodstuffs and medical allowances will be greatly increased. Fourthly, the thoroughgoing re-equipment of the army is to be carried out. Fifthly, the conscription plan will also be applied to students in the future, and those middle school graduates, who have hitherto been exempted, will be recruited in order to form a considerably large number of student brigades."

CURTIN'S GOVERNMENT SEEKING WIDER POWERS

Australians Voting on Plan to Give Constitutional Rights For Years After War

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 18.—Australia goes to the polls tomorrow to vote for or against the plans to give the Federal Government wider powers, namely constitutional powers for five years after the war. Mr. Curtin's government requires these powers if it is to carry through its plans for post-war reconstruction.

Voting is compulsory. Anyone who fails to do so is liable to a fine of £2. A correspondent says that the referendum problem has aroused a good deal of popular interest than many other elections but it is still not possible to foretell which way the voting will go.

He points out that if the referendum is to succeed there must be a majority of all the electors in Australia and second a majority of the States in favor.

There is a general belief that the soldier-vote will strongly favor the government's proposal and in view of this fact it is likely that the government will be able to go through with the plan. At least it will be a determining factor.

4 U.S. Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, August 18.—American bombers escorted by several hundred fighters attacked Ploesti at forenoon today. Embittered aerial combat developed over southeastern Ploesti and according to reports so far four enemy machines were destroyed.

U.S. Vessel Sunk

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—One United States medium-sized merchantman was sunk in the South Atlantic waters after being hit by two torpedoes at the end of July but the crew of the sunken vessel were all saved, it was announced by the U.S. Department of the Navy today, according to a Washington dispatch.

LUFTWAFFE ACTIVE IN ESTHONIA FRONT

Destroys 100 Soviet Aircraft in 24 Hours; Bitter Fight Rages in Other Areas

Domei

BERLIN, August 18.—The situation on the Eastern Front on the whole was characterized by only local fighting.

On the Esthonian front, renewed Soviet attacks were made west of Lake Pleskau with the support of tank formations, but were beaten off. Playing a great part in this defensive success were units of the Luftwaffe which during the past 24 hours brought down more than 100 Soviet planes.

In the southern sector, fighting was mostly confined to local thrusts and scouting activity on both sides in the Carpathian sector. Only west of Sanok and northwest of Krosko major fighting developed. It is reported from this sector, however, that the Soviets are preparing for a large-scale attack in the Jassy area. They have been observed bringing up substantial forces especially tank units.

Farther north between San and Vistula, German troops continued their ground-gaining offensive actions, but in the Baranov area at the big Vistula bend, the Soviets brought up especially strong forces to their bridgeheads there especially in the Sandomirz area. In the northern part of the bridgehead, they launched repeated thrusts and made some costly gains.

In the central sector, the gravity center remained on the Lithuanian front where the Soviets with 14 rifle divisions and several tank brigades supported by air formations attacked the area on both sides of Vilkovishken. Despite embittered resistance put up by the Germans, they made some dents and finally penetrated Vilkovishken.

Their attacks south and north of this town, however, were easily beaten off and 14 Soviet tanks were destroyed.

In the adjacent sector to the north, repeated Soviet attacks against Raseinen were repelled while in the Latvian front south of Dvina, the Soviets continued their vain attempts to break through the German lines. Bulk of their forces were concentrated southwest of Modon where fighting is still going on for few local dents.

1,020 CHUNGKING TROOPS KILLED IN SHANSI FIGHT

236 Taken Prisoner During July Mop-Up; Mengchiang Foe Also Routed

Domei

TAIYUAN, August 17.—The composite war results gained by the Japanese Army Forces in their mopping-up operations in Shansi Province during the month of July are as follows: Number of battles fought, 231; strength of Chungking troops engaged, 25,000; enemy dead picked up by the Japanese, 1,020; prisoners taken, 236; military establishments destroyed, three; war trophies captured, one trench-mortar, mine light machine-guns, and many other arms and ammunition.

Domei

KALGAN, August 17.—In their mopping-up operations in the Mengchiang area during the month of July, Japanese Army Units engaged a total of 9,969 Chungking troops in 93 battles, and the enemy dead picked up by the Japanese totaled 310. Besides this, the Japanese captured one light machine-gun, 63 rifles, 154 hand-grenades, and many other arms and ammunition.

Bulgar Resolve Voiced

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 18.—Bulgarian Premier Ivan Bagrianoff, speaking to an extraordinary session of the parliament, declared that the Bulgarian Government is determined to remove all obstacles standing in the way of the people's love for peace. He added: "The majority of the Bulgarian people never wanted to interfere in the large conflict between the large powers. The government declared that it fully recognized this. Bulgaria is at war with the United States and Britain although not with the Soviet Union."

Mass For Charpentier Set

A mass for Miss Florentine Charpentier, former principal of the Shirayuri Girls' School and president of St. Paul's Society, who died of heart attack on August 11, will be held at 8 a.m. on August 25 at the Shirayuri Girls' School at Kudan, Kojimachi-ku. Following the mass, farewell services will be held between 10 and 11 a.m.

NOSE THUMBING

By KEN NAKAZAWA

Mr. K, a Japanese interpreter working in one of our camps for war prisoners, had a problem. This problem, which really belonged to the category of idle curiosity, had come up as a result of an amusing conversation he had had with an American prisoner of war. This American had approached him one day, and asked if Japanese soldiers sometime insulted their enemy after defeating him. He, of course, did not state his question so bluntly: he phrased it so that Mr. K would understand that he asked it, not because he thought of the Japanese as being capable of such impoliteness, but rather because he thought of them as being too polite and considerate to add insult to injury: but that was the import of his inquiry.

Instead of answering the question with a flat denial, Mr. K let the American mention a specific example.

"Well," said the American; "I was on a transport which was torpedoed by a Japanese submarine. When our boat was about to keel over, some of the men in the sub came out and thumbed their noses at us."

"Thumbed their noses?" said Mr. K. "Do you think it was intended for an insult?"

"What else?" said the American. "We don't make that kind of a gesture unless we want to insult somebody."

Typical American Custom

"Hasn't it ever occurred to you," asked Mr. K, "that nose thumbing is a typical American custom, and that we Japanese don't use it? None but a very few of us know what nose thumbing is."

"But I saw them do it," the American persisted, "they lined up on the deck, put their heels together, and thumbed their noses."

Mr. K. then, knew what the men on the submarine had been doing. "Well, well," he said, trying hard to hide his smile. "Standing at attention, and thumbing their noses. Tell me, is this what you saw?" And he put a hand in front of his face.

"That's it exactly," the American nodded eagerly. "That's nose thumbing, isn't it?"

"Not at all. It's a salute."

"I don't know about that. Our salute is this." And he made the gesture.

"That is the way we do it on the land and in larger ships. A submarine is a small craft and the men in it must economize space. They can't spread out their elbows like that."

That set the American thinking. "What made them salute us, then?" he finally asked. "We were their enemies, weren't we?"

"They saluted you because you were soldiers, same as they themselves, and you had fought for your country;" Mr. K explained. "The fact that you happened to be their enemy made no difference. That's the code of our fighting men."

That clarified everything, and the American departed after apologizing for questioning the politeness of the Japanese; but the incident made Mr. K curious. He wondered what had made the American ask that kind of a question—or, rather, how he had come to imagine such a thing of the Japanese. That, as I said before, was more or less of an idle curiosity, and he made no attempt to fish it out of the American, but it remained in his mind all these months.

Now Mr. K has found an answer to that problem.

This answer came to him while he was reading the story about the gruesome souvenirs the American soldiers are sending home. These souvenirs, as we all know, are the ones made from the skulls and bones of dead Japanese soldiers. The American soldiers are sending them home, either in their natural form, or made into a letter openers, or such. The May number of Life has on its front cover the picture of an American schoolgirl gazing on the skull of a Japanese soldier. The caption appearing beneath this picture mentions the fact that the girl is musing over the letter of thanks which she must write her soldier-brother for sending the souvenir.

Drew Pearson of Washington-Merry-Go-Round fame, on the other hand, reports the fact that Representative Francis Walter of Pennsylvania sent a gift of a letter opener made of bone from the forearm of a Japanese soldier who had been killed in action to President Roosevelt.

Common Among Yanks

This unholy custom of desecrating the bodies of the war dead seems to have become quite common among the Americans, as can be seen from the fact that Register, the official weekly publication of the Roman Archdiocese in Missouri, issued a solemn warning against receiving a gift of this sort.

"The honor due a human body after death," it was stated, "should indicate that the skull should be decently buried. The fact that it is a portion of the body of an enemy soldier makes no difference."

The story of this unspeakable crime against God and humanity was an eye-opener to Mr. K. It made him see that the American prisoner of war had thought he had been insulted, because he had come from a country where nothing is sacred, and where one thinks nothing of insulting his friend or enemy.

I do not understand why the eye-opener had to be this story. There had been many other incidents of the kind occurring before. The bombing of innocent citizens and open cities—the blasting of Catholic institutions including the Pope's own summer villa—the bombing and torpedoing of hospital ships—any one of these vandalisms could have served the same purpose. Especially, the outrages on hospital ships, because the Americans not only bombed the ships of mercy on 13 different occasions and machine-gunned the lifeboats and the men floundering in the water, but also leaned out of their planes and ridiculed and reviled their victims.

At any rate, Mr. K had his answer, and is satisfied. This, of course, does not mean that he found nothing in the story than the answer to his question. He found in it a cause for an overpowering anger. Even though he, being a quiet man with a philosophical turn of mind, did not fly off the handle and fling violent vituperations and challenges to the Americans, many of his remarks carried the heat of the righteous anger. He said, among other things, that there has been a great mistake in our concept of the war, that this war is not a conflict between two nations, but a contest between one nation and a horde of heartless and soul-less creatures. He also said that unless we regard it as such, and stamp out these inhuman creatures, they will drag all humanity down into the depths of utter degradation.

Saved From Drowning

This, then, is what the story of the outrage did to Mr. K. And, now, I wonder what will it do to that American prisoner of war? I am sure that he now has a pretty definite idea as to how the Japanese act toward their enemy. He is one of the Americans whom the Japanese soldiers saved from drowning at the risk of their own lives. He, as yet, does not know who his rescuer was, except that he was a Japanese, because the latter did not stand round to receive thanks or tell his name; but this experience, together with the opportunities he had of observing the attitude of the camp officials toward the captives, must have given him a clear idea as to the character and temperament of the Japanese.

The American, at the same time, knows what the war has done, and is doing, to his own people. While the nations in East Asia are turning the stumbling block that is war into a stepping stone, and are forging ahead toward a new and glorious era, the people in the United States are falling deeper and deeper into the mire of corruption and shame. Democracy degenerating into an extreme dictatorship; the principles of International Law and humanity and justice a pled to the ground; the Government forcing its people to labor, fight and die on the strength of false reports and promises; the people losing unity and sense of responsibility and respectability, and sinking amid the rising tide of crimes and juvenile delinquencies; and, now, this unbelievable sacrilege.

On one side, then, he sees the magnificient picture of the Japanese soldiers saluting the defeated enemy, rescuing the enemy soldiers at the risk of their own lives, and then refusing recognition for it; and, on the other, the loathsome scene of the depraved Americans cutting out, whittling and polishing the bones of enemy soldiers.

Liberals Pick Truman

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 18.—Senator Harry Truman of Missouri who is Roosevelt's running mate on the Democratic ticket this fall has accepted the Vice-Presidential nomination offered him by the Liberal Party. The chairman of the party said that the Liberal Party is set to cast 400,000 votes for the Roosevelt-Truman ticket in New York State alone. The Associated Press said, the Liberal Party is formed by the right wings of the Labor Party.

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WASHINGTON STAR BACKS OCCUPATION

Journal Says Japan's Conviction of Country's Inviolability Must Be Shattered

Domei

LISBON, August 19.—The Washington Star, in its editorial on August 16, advocated the destruction of the Japanese people's conviction of their country's inviolability by means of military occupation after the war.

Commenting on the utterances made by Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, after his visit to Guam Island and the statement issued by President Roosevelt nearly simultaneously on his return from the Pacific front, the Washington Star observes that these statements make up the outline of America's war and postwar policies.

The paper recalls that the President declared that Japan could expect nothing but an unconditional surrender and that the war must be carried on up to Tokyo. It also quotes Admiral Nimitz to have stated: "The destruction of Japan will be carried out by the joint operation of all weapons. Besides maritime blockade and bombing, bombardment by surface craft will be carried out." The journal also refers to the advocacy by Elmer Davis, Chief of the Office of War Information, to starve the Japanese by blockading them off from foodstuff imports.

Continuing, the Washington Star states:

"The most interesting point in Nimitz's press interview was the expression of his absolute conviction that Japan must be held under occupation in order to ensure peace. Admiral Nimitz might have had in his mind the universal Japanese conviction that Japan is a 'divine country' and that the divine protection has spared the nation from foreign invasion ever since the founding of the State.

"Probably, nothing short of a postwar occupation of Japan would be enough to destroy the common Japanese conviction of the inviolability of their country. In other words, the destruction of Japan should not be limited to its material side."

Understanding Said Reached

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—Amplifying his assertions made yesterday aboard a train that the anti-Axis Powers were agreed to "the complete occupation of Germany" before they end the war, President Roosevelt again today told reporters that "there is a general understanding with the Soviet Union and Britain regarding the occupation of Germany when she collapses," according to a Washington dispatch.

Roosevelt said that no detailed arrangements have been made, but it will be decided later based on developments.

In regard to the occupation of Japan, he expressed the belief that it would be just as easy to reach an understanding with Chungking. He added that in this instance too there was nothing on paper and that only verbal exchanges had taken place between himself and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on the matter so far.

AUSSIE MINERS STILL IDLE

Drastic Measures to End Strike Demanded by Playford

Domei

LISBON, August 18—Premier Thomas Playford of South Australia today urged the Government to prepare drastic measures against the striking coal miners in New South Wales who, in defiance of Prime Minister John Curtin's order of July 28 to return to work immediately, are still holding out, and the question of wages and working hours has not yet been solved between the strikers and the coal-mine operators, a Sydney dispatch said today.

Playford declared that as a result of the coal shortage, the war industries and transportation system are only operating from day to day on fastly-dwindling coal reserves.

Reich Troops Seize 145 Communist Ships Near Murter Island

Domei

BERLIN, August 18.—German troops carried out another successful action against the supply traffic of the Communist bandits on the north Dalmatian coast, it was reported today. In the area of Murter Island, 145 Communist supply vessels were captured.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 18

The far protruding front bend west of the Orne in the Normandy area was taken back behind the river. The enemy attempted with strong forces to push into this movement east and northeast of Falaise coming from a northerly direction but the enemy's turning movements were smashed by our counter-thrusts in the Argentan area. The narrow passage between Falaise and Argentan has thus been enlarged and a fierce battle is still being waged for Chartres.

Violent fighting was also raging in Orleans all day long against the American troops who in the course of the struggle occupied the town.

The garrison of St. Malo succumbed to the enemy superiority. Soldiers of all armed forces including the commander, Colonel Andreas von Aulock, resisted the onslaught of strong enemy forces in almost three weeks of heroic fighting and inflicted considerable casualties on the enemy. Their struggles will go down in the annals of history.

In southern France, the enemy enlarged and reinforced his bridgeheads between Toulon and Cannes. Our rearguards and barrage formations warded off armored enemy reconnoitering forces probing in a northerly direction. Several attempts made by the enemy to land fresh troops west of Toulon collapsed.

Our navy sank in the Seine mouth two enemy destroyers and four transports totaling 25,000 tons, while a large enemy transport of 15,000 to 20,000 tons and eight other ships totaling 48,000 tons were torpedoed and their sinking is certain as a consequence of many heavy explosions. A coastal battery of our of naval command sank two enemy minesweepers off the southern French coast and damaged an enemy destroyer.

Heavy V-1 retaliation fire was directed against Greater London day and night.

In Italy, several attempts by the enemy to cross the Arno and numerous enemy reconnoitering thrusts were foiled.

In the Eastern Front, Rumanian troops frustrated Soviet attempts at crossing the lower Dniester. In the Carpathian foreland west of Sanok and northwest of Krosno, heavy fighting again flared up.

Repeated Soviet thrusts in the Vistula bridgehead of Baranov were frustrated and our tanks and tank grenadiers broke the stiff enemy resistance in counter-thrusts and repulsed the Soviets. A large number of enemy tanks was destroyed. The Soviets continued their attacks with 14 rifle divisions and several tank brigades supported by battleplanes on both sides of Vilkovishken and this city was lost again. Repeated enemy thrusts near Raseinen were smashed. The Soviets sustained considerable losses from raids by our battleplane formations. In aerial combats alone, 56 enemy battleplanes were shot down over this front.

On the Latvian front, enemy attempts at breaking through north of Birsen collapsed before the tough resistance offered by our troops.

In Esthonia, numerous enemy attacks were either warded off or intercepted. In the area between Lake Pleskau and Lake Peipus, fierce fighting developed with the Soviets who crossed to the western side. Our air defense forces downed 40 enemy planes during a Soviet attempt at raiding Kirkenes and more than one-third of the enemy formation was thus destroyed. Over the Eastern Front yesterday, 110 enemy planes were downed.

German and Rumanian air defense formations downed 18 four-engined enemy bombers during their attempt to raid the Ploesti area.

Some British bombers dropped bombs on Mannheim-Ludwigshafen and on the Rhenish Westphalian area last night.

Suspending Air Line

Domei

ZURICH, August 18.—In view of the present war situation in Europe, the Swiss Aviation Department has decided to suspended the regular air service between Switzerland and Stuttgart.

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4.—Discounting of bills.

Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

GERMAN NAVY HITS SHIPS IN SEINE BAY

Sinks 2 Foe Destroyers And 4 Freighters

Domei

BERLIN, August 18.—In connection with the latest successes gained by the special fighting means of the German navy in Seine Bay, it is learned that altogether two destroyers and four freighters aggregating 25,000 gross register tons were sunk. One large transport of between 15 to 20,000 tons was likewise torpedoed and most likely sank. Among these four ships which were sunk for certain was one 8,000-ton fully-laden vessel with two funnels and three masts. Another was a 3,000-ton vessel. The transport was a converted passenger ship with three funnels. A heavy explosion occurred on board the liner after the torpedo had struck the vessel amidships. Clouds of smoke could be observed.

On the night of August 16, two enemy destroyers were sunk. One of them was of the two funnel type. The other destroyer met its fate while pursuing a single German seaman on his special naval craft, who after having released his torpedo had failed to score a hit. A comrade of this pursued seaman torpedoed the enemy destroyer which sank within a short time. This seaman who thus escaped returned to his base despite adverse conditions.

Apart from numerous transports and landing vessels the German Navy's new fighting means sank three Anglo-American cruisers, nine destroyers and several minor units since the beginning of July.

TIMETABLE IS ALTERED

Temporary Changes Announced for Express Train Schedules

It has been decided by the Transportation and Communications Ministry to effect temporary changes in the timetables of the Sanyo and Kyushu railway lines from August 20.

Under the revised schedules the third express train leaving Tokyo at 11 a.m. for Kagoshima will be bound for Osaka.

The 11th express train leaving Tokyo at 10 a.m. for Shimonoseki will be bound for Kagoshima after arrival at Shimonoseki the arrangement depending upon the time of the third train.

The 14th express train leaving Shimonoseki at 8:20 a.m. for Tokyo will have Osaka as the starting point. It will leave there at 7:30 p.m.

Hitler Decorates Aulock

Domei

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 18.—Colonel Andreas von Aulock, gallant commander of the St. Malo Fortress, who with his men fought to the last against numerically superior enemy, was awarded the Oak Leaves to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross by the Fuehrer.

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CALMNESS MARKS SOUTHERN REGIONS

Everyone Cooperating Wholeheartedly With Japan and Her Forces, Says Mizuno

Calmness and determination characterize the attitude of the people of the Southern Regions, declared Itazo Mizuno, Director of the Southern Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, when he returned to Fukuoka on Friday afternoon after touring the Southern Regions.

Giving his impressions of the South, Mr. Mizuno stated as follows: "I was deeply impressed by the fact that a very bright atmosphere prevailed wherever I want. Everywhere I went I found the people of the South closely cooperating with the Japanese.

"Calmness aptly describes the situation in French Indo-China. I keenly felt that French Indo-China, without paying much attention to the European war situation is trying to cooperate with Japan. This is because she knows that her sovereignty in East Asia can be maintained only by cooperation with Japan.

"The cooperation given to Japan by the new Thai Cabinet is not inferior, if not superior, to that of the former Phibun Cabinet and in particular the aid given to the Imperial Japanese Forces.

"In Burma which greeted the first anniversary of its independence the other day, the Greater Burma Association has been established and the people there are exerting their best efforts toward the consummation of the present war. In fact, I cannot but pay my highest respects to the Burmese who are making strenuous efforts day and night to fulfill their heavy responsibilities."

KARUIZAWA KAI OUTLINES ACTIVITIES FOR AUGUST

Movie Show and Concerts Set At Shukaido Hall; Tokyo Musicians Appearing

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 18.—Zaidan Hojin Karuizawa Kai, which was officially approved by the Welfare Minister on July 16, 1942 and empowered to hold property for community use since the same year, has already started its activities this year.

The main purpose of the Karuizawa Kai is to make Karuizawa a most healthful summer resort and to promote the welfare of the people. It also aims to give spiritual and physical strength to all residents in Karuizawa. At the same time, social and cultural activities will be promoted by the society.

Professor Kyosuke Yamazaki is the president and Tozo Inouye, the vice-president of the Karuizawa Kai. The five directors of the society are Junzo Kosaka, member of the House of Peers; Tsunekichi Asabuki, president of the Teikoku Life Insurance Company; Genichiro Tsuchiya, Mayor of Karuizawa, Merril Hitotsuyanagi and Toshio Homma, former Governor of Nagano Prefecture.

The advisors are Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Takio Izawa, Dr. Kiheiji Onozuka, Yukio Ozaki, Kikusaburo Fukui, Teizaburo Sekiya, and Yasuo Otsubo, Governor of Nagano. The auditors are Sobun Yamamuro and Sanshiro Shiokawa.

The regular membership fee is ¥3, and the entrance fee ¥10. The entrance fee is exempted for those who have been Karuizawa Kai member for the past years. The tennis fee for the season is ¥35; two weeks is ¥20, which entitles the use of the public tennis courts.

A membership ticket entitles one with many privileges. The card admits the holder to the concerts, tennis pavilion, Karuizawa Kai Hospital with Dr. Denzaburo Kato as resident physician, library and museum and all institutions under the management of the Karuizawa Kai. The library this year is especially rich with new books distributed by the Society for International Culture Relations. All inquiries and business are conducted through the Karuizawa Kai office in front of the tennis courts from 9 a.m. to noon, and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. except Sundays with Masakiyo Okamoto, chief secretary of the Karuizawa Kai, in charge of the office.

As the activities of the Karuizawa Kai, this year, a movie show will will be held at 7 p.m. at the Shukaido Hall, on August 21 and 22, featuring the Daiei picture "Muho Matsu-no-Issho" starring Tsumasaburo Bando.

An evening concert will be given on August 23 at 7:30 p.m. at the Shukaido Hall. Miss Chizuko Chiba, alto, and Toroku Takagi, pianist, both of Tokyo, will appear that evening in a program arranged by Nagatada Yamamoto, chief of the Music Committee.

On August 26 at 7 p.m., a general meeting and concert will take place at the Shukaido Hall. Musicians who will play that evening are Miss Haruko Mori, soprano, and Koji Taku, pianist.

U.S. Attacks on Nippon Will See Same Fate As Invasion by Mongols of 700 Years Ago

By YASOTARO MORRI

History teaches that it teaches nothing—a cynic once remarked. The remark, if it had said that it teaches nothing New, would have been more correct, thus confirming the old saying that history repeats itself. History dces repeat but the repetition differs in accordance with the circumstances surrounding a given problem. It is repeating itself right before us, in this War of Greater East Asia, the lesson of as far back as six centuries ago, when it conclusively demonstrated the cold, irrefutable iron rule that "might" never justifies a wrong and never will.

Inasmuch as it takes two sides to make a war, the tragic aspect of all wars is that the world has never lacked a country, generally a munificent upstart, usually conceited and provocative, that considers itself endowed with peculiar divine authority to dictate to the world; that there is, providentially, always another—sane, sensible and quiet but firmly resolved—to whom is assigned the thankless task of smoothing off the rugged edges of this upstart. Like the nail on the floor that sticks up its head, the upstart has to be knocked down and seen to it that it stays knocked down, or pulled out altogether. The annoying part is that the nail thinks it should stick up its head in order to keep the heads of other nails down.

It is not without reason that this Pacific War should readily remind the people of Nippon of the elaborate but abortive Mongol invasion of Nippon in the 13th century. It was the greatest national crisis ever encountered by this nation since her history began; in magnitude of the event and gravity of its nature, it could well be likened to the current war. And both the Mongol invasion and this American aggression have striking similarities in vital respects that distinguish them from the two other major wars that modern Nippon has been forced to fight.

Japan Compelled to Fight

The Sino-Japanese War was the first in which Nippon fought with modern military equipment. The Russo-Japanese War was also the first that she fought with a European Power. In both of these wars, let it be noted, Nippon was sadly far behind her adversaries in the matter of quantity and quality of arms, a fact, which for one thing, appeared to justify the apprehension of some on-looker nations that Nippon had gone insane. Nippon knew best against what great odds she was to fight, but she had to fight in compelling necessity of self-defense and, by making the best use of what weapons she had, staked everything that the Empire should survive.

When the Mongol expeditionary force appeared off the shores of Kyushu, Nippon's armament was altogether too inadequate. The Mongols had a fleet of formidable vessels while Nippon had no sea force to speak of; the invaders possessed the forerunner of a modern cannon of which the Japanese had never heard, much less conceived, until they actually faced its fire. The Mongols were veterans in mass movements of troops while the fighters of Nippon still gloried in individual combats. Armors and swords almost in perfect condition, plus indomitable fighting spirit, barely balanced Nippon's fighting chance against the Mongols. The Japanese fighters, then as now, were convinced of the truth of the military adage that in offense lies the best means of defense. What they lacked in material, they evened up with personal valor.

The world has seen how Uncle Samuel has been wont to trim his show window with a vulgar display of his navy, backed by a war industry, operated by efficient labor power—all "larger than the largest" in the world. To some extent his fanfare propaganda has been true. There was certainly a great difference between the national defense of Nippon that was satisfied with a scale just sufficient for self-defense and insufficient for aggression, and that of the United States which, as its primary purpose, served as an indispensable tool in promoting her national business of war. With these aggressors, war is a gamble in which no trickery or cheating is foul so long as war helps them to get rich quick; with Nippon, a life-and-death game which she plays straight with all cards open.

Superb Fighting Spirit

What the men of Nippon lack in quantity, they are making up with something no amount of gold the White House Al Capone has stored in a secret vault can ever hope to buy—fighting spirit. With the American force, strictly, it is the planes, tanks, guns, bombs, ships, rifles and all sorts of war gadgets that do the fighting; the officers and men are simply the mechanics who operate these war machines. If these war machines fail to operate or the officers or men judge it useless to keep operating them, they quit. They are governed, like ordinary factory workers, by the principle of "Safety First."

The most that the Mongol chief aspired to achieve was to have all the surrounding small countries submit to his authority, have them pay him annual tribute and look down upon them as his virtual dependencies or protectorates. What he could not tolerate, therefore, was the presence in the then known world, or within his self-marked sphere of influence, even of a single nation, however small in size and apparently weak in physical force, that defied his power and that, perchance, some day might question his prestige.

The American replica of the Mongol chief, now in the White House, a puny mortal of ordinary clay, puffed up with the lust of world conquest in the conscious strength of material wealth, has been following the same fatal trial that the Mongol chief blazed and is going through the same disastrous experiences, only far larger in scale and more spectacular. This American chief, in his ambition of making all nations of the world (Great Britain included) kowtow to the White House, has been successful to some extent in enslaving the weak nations or peoples in East Asia. He has been making these weak nations pay him tributes through treaties or agreements by means of which he can bleed them white. The presence of just one nation, independent and assertive, though physically small and financially weak, that refuses to dance to his music but has the temerity to show him that it knows how to play his game and might even defeat him, must have been certainly intolerable.

America's Selfish Policy

The Mongol chief, posing as the ruler of the vast domain of China and surrounding small countries, was supposed to have extended necessary protection to these countries, the same as any other dynasties in China were supposed to have done But he never helped them (the same as any other dynasty) in the true sense of the word. In fact, he never could. He could not exploit and, at the same time, help them. The same fallacy is repeated by the White House chief. There is not a single case on record when America, since her history began, assisted even those across the boundary to the South, notwithstanding her much advertised good neighbor policy (to cite the latest instance) other than making herself a kind of neighbor one would gladly keep at a polite distance. In their overbearing attitude toward smaller nations both the Mongol chief and the White House replica reveal the closest resemblance. Had Webster known it, he would have revised his Unabridged to make "protection" synonymous with "browbeating," "good neighbor policy" equivalent to "gunboat policy."

It was in 1280 that the Mongol chief tried to invade Nippon. The world-stirring events of lasting consequences that occurred during those 661 years that elapsed since then up to 1941 were evidently not enough in number and in significance to impress the would-be founder of the Roosevelt dynasty in any way. He should have noted and respected the divine truth that a war provoked through aggressive designs has never succeeded—not in East Asia where malicious intruders will be eventually kicked out so long as Nippon exists, the Guardian Angel of the weaker fellow Asiatic nations and a standing challenge to international hijackers.

Dissatisfaction in America

In that attempt, the Mongol chief saw his picked troops, 140,000 strong, aboard 4,400 vessels, perish overnight in a raging storm, not a single soldier setting foot on Nippon. The modern replica of the Mongol chief, in the same attempt, has seen, so far, more of his fighting force and the best part of his warships disappear in a series of defeats during the first 30 months of the war. The Mongol chief wanted to repeat his attempt but had to give it up on account of growing popular opposition to the senseless and expensive overseas warfare. The Yankee dictator is already sensing, even before he is down and out, a mounting dissatisfaction at home over the enormous sacrifices made in men and materials in a purposeless war. The trial of 30 American citizens, including one woman, at the Federal District Court in Washington, in June, 1944, for declaring that "the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was deliberately invited by public officials of the United States," shows which way the wind is blowing in the "land of the conditional free and the home of the more or less brave."

(To Be Continued)

Obituary

Lieutenant-General Torajiro Nishikawa, 78, retired, died at his home in Fukuoka City at 6 p.m. on Friday. He held the posts of instructor at the Army Staff College, bureau director of the Army General Staff and president of the Infantry School.

He took part in the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War. As commander of the 13th Division, he participated in the Siberian Incident. He was commander of the First Division before he was placed on the retired list.

JAPANESE CONTROL AIR POWER IN CHINA

U.S. Air Force No Match Due To Poor Strategy, Equipment And Untrained Airmen

By Y. MIURA
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 16.—The miserable failure of the American air force in China to secure control of the air over the China front, must be attributed partly to the immature strategy of having converted the southeastern sector into a strategic aerial base by concentrating an enormous air force there as well as to the inferior quality of aircraft accessories and lack of skill of American pilots.

With the recent reduction of Hengyang, America's ambition to foist her domination on East Asia has been completely shattered. Due to the successful forestalling operations, the Japanese Forces now occupy an area which is 300 kilometers to Kweilin, 280 kilometers to Chihkiang, and less than 100 kilometers to Lingling and Paoking. As a result of this effective move, the Japanese have placed themselves in a position facing a certain vital advance base within a stretch of 300 kilometers from Luichow and Tanchuk.

Why is it that the enemy failed in his attempt to defend Hengyang, in spite of the fact that he had always some hundred aircraft on hand, ready for action, in view of the importance of the town?

In this connection, a certain correspondent of the Manchester Guardian in Chungking said that the defeat of the Chungking garrison forces in Hengyang should be ascribed to the extremely inferior quality of Chungking troops and at the same time, to the miscalculation of the Japanese move by the American air force and its absurd reliance on material strength.

Blunder by Chennault

It cannot be denied that Brigadier-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the U.S. Air Force in Chungking, made a big mistake by concentrating the American air force in the southeastern sector and by building air bases there. As a result of the Hunan operation launched by the Japanese, all the American air bases were completely crippled, and the American air force had to change its strategy which formerly placed most importance on the southeastern sector.

A Reuter dispatch from Chungking further commented on the failure of the American air force, attributing the failure of the Americans in their attempt to secure aerial control over the China front, to the inferiority of aircraft accessories and the lack of training of American pilots as well as the obstacles which confront American airmen over the Indo-China air route.

The fact that two bombs dropped by a P-51 did not explode, attests to the poor quality of the bombs which were labelled U.S.A.

Then again, the greater portion of the fuselages of the enemy transport planes that have been forced to land in the outskirts of Canton were found to be made of wood and the wings so crudely constructed of substitute duralumin that they flew to pieces from the impact of the landing. The P-51's, P-40's and the P-38's, known as first line planes, as well as the B-24's, B-25's and others revealed at each encounter the weak points in their efficacy and structure, accountable in all instances to poor quality from large-scale mass production.

According to what the prisoners say, the crew aboard the planes in China are supposed to be specially selected veterans. The flight hours for this "seasoned" crew runs between 70 to 120 hours at the most. Considering the fact that the pilots of Japanese gliders have more flight hours to their credit, it might be aptly said that the enemy air crew are but a conglomerate gathering of inexperienced fliers. It is no wonder that the enemy is no match for the Japanese Wild Eagels, who have been thoroughly trained in countless combats.

Obstacles to Transportation

With regard to transport of supplies from India to China, the British air forces in India, which is now established in Assam, is assisting in the transportation of 200 tons of gasoline and other materials daily to the American air forces in China. The Chief of Staff of the American Air Forces recently lamented, "We are greatly harassed by the enormity of sacrifices arising from accidents in the air of the transport units and from the offensives of the Japanese Forces in the Burma area." From such statement alone it can be readily seen that things are not progressing as smoothly as anticipated on the supply routes between India and China, no matter on what large scale they are undertaken.

Moreover, since the time of their first appearance, the B-29's, which devour huge quantities of gasoline, have made a rapid changeabout into transport planes. With its capacious body filled with gasoline the B-29's are trying to play a double role. But it can be unmistakably surmised from the dual task imposed on the B-29's that there is a scarcity of planes for transport duty between India and China.

Thus, against the enemy beset with Chennault's miscalculation, paucity of materials, shortage of man power and difficulties of transportation, the Japanese Forces have the advantage in all phases although they may be outnumbered in quantity. It is but natural for the Wild Eagles, inspired with high fighting spirit, to gain mastery of the air on the Continent. They have extended the sway of their power over southeastern China, centering around Hengyang, considered by the enemy as the life line of his military invasion in East Asia, and are also reaching out toward the reduction of the enemy bases in Kwangsi Province.

Cable Briefs

U.S. SUB OUTPUT HAMPERED

All attempts to smooth out the grievances of the workers of the Electric Boat Company failed as the union leaders sided with the 4,500 workers who went on strike. Since this company is engaged in the manufacture of submarines for the navy, this state of affairs is most seriously effecting the war production program in America.

TROOPERS FORCED DOWN

Bob Hope, Frances Langford and other members of Hope's troupe narrowly escaped death when the Catalina plane in which they were traveling, was forced down off the northern coast of Australia recently. Though the occupants of the plane threw out most of their luggage to lighten the craft, one of the engines stopped. The survivors were picked up by a fishing boat and taken to Lorenton, Australia, where the troupe managed to put on a show in the small townhall. This troupe was touring the Southwest Pacific when the disaster overtook them.

U.S. THREATENS WORKERS

A trolley operator in Philadelphia was placed on the government blacklist for failing to meet army orders to return to work after the Philadelphia transportation walkout. He will be induced into the army or navy if he is not accepted for work. If he is rejected by the armed services he will be forced to find work outside the plan of the Work Stabilization Program.

This operator was one of the eight who were blacklisted following the walkout. Holding him up as an example, the government threatened to deal in like manner with all who failed to return to their jobs after such a situation.

NEGRO 'HOME' URGED

George Smith, presidential candidate of the America First Party, is advocating that 1,000,000 square miles of African territory be taken away from Britain and France as partial payment for their war debt to the United States, according to the Daily Telegraph of August 8. This land should be used to create a "national home" for the American negroes.

KARUIZAWA CLUB HOUSE TO START SCHOOL SOON

Children of Neutral Nationality Eligible; To Teach French and Spanish

A school for the children of neutral nationality will be opened on September 1 at the Karuizawa-Kai Lawn Tennis Club House, which has been rented by A.F.X. Agajan as the small class room he had in the town since last March has proved inadequate.

As the premises are ideal for teaching during the winter months, a marked increased in enrollment is anticipated.

Younger children are fortunate in having as their teacher Miss E. Ehrig, who has had many years of experience teaching the lower grades in the Seishin Gakuin (Sacred Heart Convent) in Tokyo.

French classes will also be conducted weekly by Mrs. Nakano, while a class in the Spanish language for adults and minors is being conducted by Father Hereros.

CHRISTIAN PRIESTS IN CELEBES ROUSED

Exhort Followers to Rise Up Against Fraudulent Christianity of Enemy

Domei

MACASSAR, August 18.—The leading Christian priests who attended the Southern Celebes Christian Priests' Training Meeting, opened on August 14, adopted a resolution exhorting the 6,000,000 Christians in the Celebes to rise against the fraudulent Christianity practised by the Americans and British.

The view of the Christian priests, as expressed at the meeting, has resulted in rousing the 12,000 Christians in Macassar, and this movement is fast expanding to other parts of the country.

The resolution, which was adopted at the closing ceremony of the training meeting that took place at noon today, follows:

"We protest against the brutal desecration of the bodies of Japanese war dead by American troops.

"We firmly oppose the fraudulent Christianity of the United States that overlooks such acts.

"As the Christians of East Asia, we urge the American Christians to reflect."

This resolution was submitted to the military administration authorities as the firm determination of the Christians in the Celebes, and was also sent to all the Christians in the East Indies.

At the meeting, it was also decided to hold a grand march in the city of Macassar on August 20, by calling out the 12,000 Christians of the city for the destruction of the fraudulent Christianity of the United States and Britain.

Burma's Buddhists Angered

Domei

RANGOON, August 18.—Angered at the enemy's inhuman acts manifested in the destruction of temples, schools and hospitals, the killing of innocent people and, particularly, the recent case in which enemy soldiers in the vicinity of Myitkyina took of the surplice of a Buddhist priest and trampled on it, the Buddhist League of Burma yesterday held a mass meeting here for the protection of Buddhism. At the meeting, the following resolution was passed:

1. The enemies of the United States, Britain and Chungking are the enemies of Burma. When the enemy troops withdraw from Burma at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, they recklessly destroyed pagodas and other religious structures and plundered the treasures of temples. Therefore, all Buddhists should unite to crush these barbarous enemy troops.

2. When the British ruled Burma, they manifested their craftiness by following a policy of divide and rule. Moreover, they forced the Christian religion on the people. Today, all the Burmese pledge to unite under one faith.

3. Regarding the wanton destruction of pagodas and other religious structures, the Buddhist League will collect information and compile records and, upon the conclusion of the war in our victory, we will demand indemnities for such damages.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 20, 1944

America's Industrial Reconversion Plan

The current discussions in the United States Congress of plans to step up the reconversion and reorganization of American factories despite the fact that the end of the war is yet unforeseeable is a clear indication that the United States is preparing to gear her industries for intense economic expansion overseas. The fact that the two reconversion bills before Congress have as their objective the prevention of unemployment in the United States in the future does not make of them a purely domestic issue, for the maintenance of full employment must necessarily mean full production and consequently ruthless expansion of foreign trade.

The future internal economic situation which will make it inevitable for the United States to seize overseas markets is well known. The United States Government must find jobs for 30,000,000 people who will be released from the armed forces and war work on the termination of the war. Unlike Britain which, according to British economic experts, can achieve full employment by merely raising the British people's pre-war level of consumption which has been considerably reduced during the present war, the United States can only absorb these 30,000,000 men into her industries by raising the total consumers' demand almost fifty per cent above 1940 level. It has been estimated that if the total demand for American goods should fall even to the high 1940 level, the United States would still have about 17,500,000 unemployed on her hands. Senator Harley M. Kilgore, one of the sponsors of the reconversion bills, has even predicted that there will be 6,000,000 jobless by the end of the first six months after the war and that this figure will rise progressively to 12,000,000 by the end of the first year and to 18,000,000 by the end of the second year.

To ensure jobs for these people, the United States must obviously expand her exports on an unprecedented scale. The industrial reconversion plans now before Congress, besides temporarily providing allowances to the unemployed, have apparently been designed to meet this purpose. The industries will be harnessed for the production of goods not only for home consumption but also for trade expansion. With the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration having been already created as a channel through which to dump American goods on prostrate foreign nations and with the proposed creation of the International Monetary Fund, the Congressional enactment of one of the reconversion bills would thus round out America's presumptuous plan not only to prosper as the world's greatest creditor nation but also to ensure her own people a continued higher standard of living.

Where this imperialistic trade will be directed has been made clear by President Franklin Roosevelt and Vice-President Henry A. Wallace. They have designated the countries of Central and Eastern Asia, including India, as well as the Latin American countries as the territories in which the United States will push her remorseless imperialistic trade program. Trade will apparently not be conducted by the United States on the basis of give-and-take; the United States intends to foist her products on these countries and wrest from them valuable raw materials. The selfish economic policies which the United States has adopted in the past and is likely to adopt in the future is a grim warning to the peoples of these regions to resist by every means the imperialistic inroads of the United States.

The United States Embargo On Argentine Gold

The action of the United States in halting the shipment of gold to Argentina a few days ago, following the recall of American Ambassador Norman Armour from Buenos Aires, marks not only the beginning of stiffer pressure against the solitary defender of Latin American independence but also demonstrates the bland hypocrisy of the United States' so-called "Good Neighbor Policy."

This unscrupulous economic pressure against Argentina was not unexpected. In fact, after Secretary of State Cordell Hull's smirching indictment of the Farrell regime a few weeks ago, it was expected that the United States would adopt sweeping economic sanctions. The effect of the present step will only deprive Argentina of the right to withdraw in the future the gold assets which she has been accumulating in the United States as a result of her vast exports to that country. So far, this action of the United States has not been reinforced by similar measures by Britain or the other Latin American countries.

A closer examination into the motives for the United States in banning Argentine gold repatriation would seem to give rise to the suspicion that this measure was taken to prevent the possible employment by Argentina of her gold surplus in the formation of the Latin American economic bloc which she is reportedly sponsoring. There had been some surface indications recently of Argentina's intention to create a customs union which, apparently, for the time being, would include Chile and a few other countries adjacent to Argentina. One such indication was a report a few weeks ago from abroad of the possibility of Argentina using her repatriated gold, totalling $20,000,000 to $30,000,000, for the extension of loans to Chile and other Latin American countries—loans which would obviously strengthen Argentina's economic ties with her neighbors. Other indications are the recent conclusion of a quadrangular trade treaty among Argentina, Chile, Bolivia and Paraguay and the project for the establishment of a tariff alliance among the Latin American republics.

Be that as it may, it must be clear to all that, no matter what economic pressure the United States may bring to bear on Argentina, the United States cannot arrest the irresistible desire of the Latin Americans for economic independence. The frequent revolutionary outbreaks south of the Rio Grande are unmistakable symptoms of smouldering resentment against the United States' bland "Good Neighbor Policy" and her ruthless imperialistic designs on Latin America. The courageous defense by Argentina of her independence must, therefore, be a source of inspiration and hope to all the Latin American countries although they may be forced at the present time to give outward support to the Northern Colossus' policy of coercion against their sister republic.

A Year Ago Today
August 20, 1943

Formal conclusion of the Japan-Thai Treaty concerning the new Thai territories in Malai and the Shan region between Thai Premier, Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram, and Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, Teiji Tsubokami, was announced by the Board of Information today.

The inclusion of the four northern Malai states and the two Shan states into Thai territory was the fulfillment of her dreams of long year's standing. Thailand's position has thus become more and more stabilized and strengthened.

* * *

Strike by 5,000 refinery workers at Tampico, Mexico who walked out several days ago is still continuing and there is a danger that it may spread involving 50,000 oil workers unless the company meets the demand of the laborers. The refiners claim that working contracts have been violated in 300 instances and ask that the plant operation policy be adjusted to comply with principles concerning wages and working hours.

* * *

A big explosion suddenly occurred yesterday, wrecking several buildings of the Congoleum Air Incorporated, one of the world's largest linoleum factories, located in Kearney, New Jersey. The terrific explosion is said to have been felt even as far as Newark and New York City.

U.S. LABOR SHORTAGE SITUATION WORSE

Mobilization of Fathers and Mothers Seen as Inevitable

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The manpower shortage in the Unites States becomes ever more acute as the war progresses. The Manpower Commission, set up in 1942, has been making every effort to increase the necessary men, with labor mobilization being planned to include the postponement of military service for farm labor, the lengthening of working hours in heavy industries, the absorption of the unemployed, and the use of student, woman, negro and foreign labor and other such emergency measures. Even children between the ages of 8 and 15 may be mobilized.

The population of the United States in June, 1943, was set at 136,000,000 including 68,400,000 males, which is 600,000 more than the female figures. From the 14 to 64 years old group, 47,000,000 are available, of which if 90 per cent were mobilized, it would mean 42,000,000 hands. And if 50 per cent of those above 64 are added, the number will rise to 44,000,000. Recent figures made public show that 6,700,000 were in the armed forces in 1942, 9,150,000 in June, 1943, and 9,920,000 in December, of the same year.

Manpower Commissioner McNutt states that there are 22,000,000 in the 18 to 38 years old group liable for conscription, of which 14,000,000 may be mobilized for labor. If from these, the members of the clergy, agricultural workers and those in the heavy industries totaling 3,200,000 are subtracted, there remains 18,000,000. To increase the Army personnel by 10,000,000 will require the much opposed parent conscription. Thus, we see that the limit of mobilization has already been exceeded by 2,000,000. Further requirements must be met by the mobilization of women and children. Taking 70 per cent of the unmarried women, 50 per cent of those above 45 without children, and 20 per cent of those with children, the number will be 19,500,000. In 1940, there were only 1,800,000 women workers in the war industries. But in 1942, the number had increased to 14,000,000, and in 1943 to 18,000,000. Women in the armed services are said to total about 500,000. It would not be amiss to say that the majority of the women workers are employed in the munition factories. They form a large part of the employes of the aircraft industry, with the ratio of the men to women in 1942 being ten to one, but in 1943 it had risen to three men to one woman. In the shipbuilding yards, the number has grown from 2.2 per cent to 10 per cent. An additional two to three million women will be required, and this demand will have to be filled from among the married women with children. With the intensification of the war in the Pacific, the manpower shortage will be felt more keenly each day. And the ever present labor troubles will no doubt be increased by the race problems peculiar to the American social conditions.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Alas, who is there on earth
  amongst men
So crooked-hearted,
So evil, gross and treacherous as
  as I?

Lord, I have forgotten thee,
I have forgotten thee, who gavest
  me my life:

Like an evil beast,
I have gorged my basest desires:

I have left God's people:
Day and night I serve those who
  revile him:

What sinner is baser than I,
I am chief and prince of them
  all:

Where, ah where,
Is there peace, my God, for a
  sinner like me?

Fruits of Wisdom

Self-interest, that leprosy of the age, attacks us from infancy, and we are startled to observe little heads calculate before knowing how to reflect.—Mad. Cirardin.

* * *

Heaven-born, the soul a heavenward course must hold; beyond the world she soars; the wise man, I affirm, can find no rest in that which perishes, nor will he lend his heart to aught that doth on time depend.—Michael Angelo.

* * *

Strength alone knows conflict; weakness is below even defeat, and is norn vanquished.—Mad. Swetchine.

* * *

Shun no toil to make yourself remarkable by some one talent.—Yet do not devote yourself to one branch exclusively.—Strive to get clear notions about all.—Give up no science entirely, for all science is one.—Seneca.

* * *

He who gives himself airs of importance, exhibits the credentials of impotence.—Lavater.

Turning-Point in China's History

Cooperation With Japan Was Urged by Dr. Sun to Secure Freedom and Equality for His Country

By MASAYOSHI ICHIKAWA

Part II

Sun did not give up his plan to ally China with Japan and Germany to crush Britain. However, in 1914, when the Okuma Cabinet was formed in Japan, he wrote a long letter to the new Japanese Prime Minister soliciting his sympathy and help for the Nationalist Revolution of China. His autographed letter to Shigenobu Okuma is a document of great value which throws much light on his Greater Asia policy, and yet, there are very few among both Japanese and Chinese today who know of the existence of this interesting epistle. Though a very long one, I may, therefore, be permitted to give the full text of it as follows:

May 11, 1914.

"Your Excellency:

"In my humble opinion, Japan ought to aid the Chinese Revolution to avert the present crisis in East Asia. In return for such an aid, China will be glad to throw open her whole country as the market for Japanese goods. If this plan materializes, Japan will rise at a bound to a position analogous to that now held by Britain and will become a leader of the world. China, on her part, will then be able to preserve her territorial integrity and become a rich country through the development of her resources. With bonds of mutual aid and reliance thus forged between them, it is confidently to be expected that they will be able to maintain peace in the world and contribute to the progress of mankind.

"This is an unprecedentedly grand undertaking, and the opportunity for accomplishing it is now within grasp—an opportunity too good to let slip. Let me now state for your reference my reasons for thinking so. If you will kindly give them your favorable consideration, it will certainly prove a great blessing for both countries.

"Finding the tyrannical rule of the Ching dynasty unbearable, the Chinese people roused themselves to substitute Republicanism for despotism. Being a devout apostle of humanitarianism, the Kuomintang, desirous of mitigating the bloodshed of warfare, agreed to discuss peace, and as the result of the peace negotiations, the Emperor was dethroned and Yuan Shih-kai was later installed in the Presidency. Since he assumed the Presidential office, however, Yuan Shih-kai has been acting in breach of the solemn pledge he had given to observe law, and his general conduct has been against morality. Although nominally the head of the Republican form of government, he is, in reality, a despotic Monarch. The nation is naturally seathing with indignation.

Frequent Civil Disorders

"Yuan's tyranny exceeds that of the Ching dynasty, while his power of control is much weaker. During the past couple of years, therefore, civil disturbances have been of frequent occurrence. There is now little doubt that the Kuomintang, finding the situation intolerable, will raise a revolutionary army and start a campaign against him.

"However, the revolutionary army, if unaided, will be unable to accomplish its object speedily. If, on the contrary, it obtains the aid of a strong Power of the world, it will achieve its end quickly. Then the heavy sacrifices in which the nation would otherwise be involved will be avoided, and, in foreign relations, various difficulties which would otherwise arise will be warded off. Japan is geographically near to China and her interests are closely bound up with those of China. It is, therefore, only natural that we approach Japan first with a request for aid for the Chinese revolution.

"In the work of construction also, China stands in need of the aid of an advanced Power. In the reform of administration, in the training of the army, in the improvement of education and in the development of industry, such aid is badly needed. Japan being a country of the same script and race, China naturally turns to her for aid in these lines also. If Japan helps China in reforming administration and in developing natural resources, there will surely spring up between the Governments and peoples of the two countries a friendly relationship closer than any subsisting between China and any other country. China will then throw open the whole country as the market for Japanese goods so as to benefit Japanese commerce and industry. China also intends to take the opportunity to throw off the yoke in her foreign relations and effect the revision of unequal treaties. In these diplomatic efforts too she must seek Japan's aid.

"Laws, the juridical system and prisons have already been reformed under Japan's guidance, and we look to Japan to take the initiative in abrogating Consular jurisdiction. The grant to Japanese nationals of the right of mixed residence in the interior will surely lead to increased facilities in China. With tariff autonomy assured her, China will conclude a tariff alliance with Japan, under which Japanese manufactures imported into China and Chinese raw materials imported into Japan shall be exempted from customs duties. This will, no doubt, result in increased production in China and greater commercial and industrial prosperity in Japan.

"Look at Britain, for instance. That country consists of three small islands, and yet there is a daily growth in her national strength. This is because she has in India a big market for her manufactured goods. Japanese soil is already developed to the utmost limit, leaving little room for further development. Not so with China, however. China is very extensive in area and rich in natural resources, and her rich resources still await exploitation. If Japan acquires a big market in China as Britain has hers in India, the profits accruing to her will be much greater than those Britain is now deriving from India. And it will then be easy for Japan to become a leader nation of the world.

Britain Sure to Agree

"If, therefore, Japan takes the lead in solving the China problem and enables China to enjoy permanent peace, there is no doubt that Britain will come into line with Japan. Japan always shows herself solicitous of Britain's collaboration in settling the China problem, but the fact is that Britain is, on her part, ready to take Japan's point of view into consideration in shaping her course.

"The question of peace in China can be profitably discussed, however, only after the Kuomintang's accession to power. The Chinese people can be roughly divided into three classes, namely, the old bureaucrats, the Kuomintang and the populace. The populace are not concerned in political strifes. The old bureaucrats once gained power and exerted much influence, but when they lost influence, they had no spirit left to show fight.

"When driven from power by the Regent of the Ching dynasty, Yuan Shih-kai meekly submitted to his fate, congratulating himself on the fact that he escaped death after all. Not so with the Kuomintang. The party is so devoted to the principles it upholds that its members are determined to attain their objective at the risk of their lives. If those who go ahead die in their fight for the cause, those who come after will keep up the fight as vigorously. Such being the case, even by massacres the Ching dynasty could not subdue the Kuomintang.

"It is certain that there is no true security in China unless the Kuomintang wins the day. Anybody who has studied the situation in China carefully must admit this fact. Herein, then, lies the secret of restoring and maintaining true peace in China and in East Asia. It may be a breach of international usage for an outside country to aid the Kuomintang to overthrow the Government actually functioning, but it always takes extraordinary men to accomplish extraordinary feats.

"Your Excellency is a man of extraordinary ability and here is the opportunity for you to give full play to your high statesmanship. I, as representing the Kuomintang, make bold to lay my views before you because I look particularly to Japan for kindly aid. History shows that France once aided America and Britain helped Spain at one time. France's aid for America was in accord with justice. Britain's aid for Spain against Napoleon was for the purpose of saving her own skin. America's aid for Panama was only prompted by the selfish motive of gaining the right of cutting a canal.

"If any country aids the Chinese Revolution to overthrow the oppressive Government, immense benefits will accrue to it. Why, then, should Japan hesitate to do that? I earnestly hope that you will give the views I have set forth above your favorable consideration as I am certain that they truly indicate the way to secure the future prosperity of East Asia.

"Very sincerely yours,
"Sun Yat-sen."

(From "Shigenobu Okuma" by Ikujiro Watanabe)

Ikujiro Watanabe, commenting on the above letter, says that Sun Yat-sen overstates his case, but what Sun says in his letter is a natural corollary of the stand he had always taken in favor of collaboration with Japan and of his staunch advocacy of the Greater Asia principle. Sun and other Chinese revolutionists were so hard pressed at the time by Yuan Shih-kai who had turned his coat that they were yearning for Japan's aid.

Unfortunately for them, however, Okuma, to whom Sun Yat-sen appealed so earnestly for help, had already outlived much of his former statesmanship. He showed himself lacking in Katsura's foresight. He wrote three articles on the Chinese Revolution, but, to sum up his view on the subject, he simply held that, by means of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance — Japan was allied to Britain at the time —, Japan should endeavor to prevent the partition of China, which might be proposed in the confusion of the revolution, and so maintain China's integrity, contending that in that case America would align herself with Japan and Britain. The presentation of the Twenty-one Demands by the Okuma Cabinet to Yuan Shih-kai in 1915 was the occasion for Sun's change of attitude. From that time onward he was vehement in his attacks on Japan's policy toward China.

Accordingly, Sun Yat-sen's speech and behavior in his closing days may strike casual observers as though he were all along bitter against Japan, but such was by no means the case. As a matter of fact, he was a staunch advocate of close collaboration with Japan through all his life. He was at the same time anti-British through and through.

Further, a perusal of his lecture on the Greater Asia Principle will leave no doubt in the reader's mind as to what his life-long aspiration was. The main point of this lecture was the enunciation of his confirmed view that Asia must be emancipated from Anglo-American yoke through a firm combination of all Asiatic peoples. For the attainment of this object he stressed the need of close collaboration between Japan and China, and then describing how Japan's revision of treaties and her victory in the Russo-Japanese War moved all Asiatic peoples deeply and how these events raised new hopes in them, he expressed his ardent desire that Japan would make herself the bulwark of justice in the East.

Sun's Dearest Wishes

It was at Kobe, on November 28, 1924, that Sun Yat-sen gave the above lecture. Subsequently, he went to Peking in response to Tuan Chi-jui's invitation. On his way to Peking, he was taken ill, and on March 15, 1925, he died in Peking. It may therefore properly be said that Sino-Japanese rapprochement, the union of all Asiatic peoples, the destruction of America and Britain and the restoration of Asia, which he stressed in his Kobe speech shortly before his death, were the wishes he held dearest to his heart. Unfortunately, for a long time even after Sun Yat-sen's death, Japan and China continued at odds. Now, however, Japan is firmly determined to realize what far-sighted Japanese patriots and Sun Yat-sen strove hard to accomplish, and she has already achieved a good deal toward the end.

The Konoye statement concerning the settlement of the China Affair, the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty, the retrocession of the concessions, the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights, the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance and the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration are all clear evidences of Japan's sincere intentions in this regard. Thanks to these measures taken by Japan, China has been able to attain the status of an independent sovereign State in fact as well as in name by recovering the national rights of which she had remained robbed by Western imperialistic countries during the past century since the Opium War.

In his famous testament, Sun Yat-sen says:

"I have made a single-eyed devotion to the cause of national revolution for the past forty years, and the object of my sustained exertions is to secure freedom and equality for China. My forty years' experience has taught me that for the attainment of this object, it is very necessary to awaken the Chinese populace and to cooperate energetically with a country who is willing to associate with China on an equal footing."

If, therefore, Chiang Kai-shek really wants to achieve the work left unaccomplished by Sun Yat-sen, the Father of the Chinese Republic, he ought to stop forthwith playing "the fawning sneak for Western Machiavellism," and begin to cooperate loyally with Japan. Not only does Japan associate with China on an equal footing, but she is helping China to recover her national rights from America and Britain to perfect her independence. It is true that America and Britain have recently announced the retrocession of their concessions and extraterritorial rights which they had already virtually lost and that America has abolished the Chinese Exclusion Act, but the Chinese people should not allow themselves to be deceived by these acts into believing that these countries are now according them a treatment of equality, for their sole motive is to sow dissensions among Asiatic peoples and prevent the restoration of East Asia with an eye to their domination over Asia.

In short, the only way to reconstruct China is for the Chinese people to cooperate energetically with Japan is obedience to Sun Yat-sen's instructions. We wonder whether Chungking will reconsider its attitude and start cooperating with Japan as "the bulwark of justice in Asia" or whether it will continue to play "the fawning sneak for Western Machiavellism."

(End)

Double Triangle Conference

Conflict of Self-Interests and Ambitions Likely to Hinder Progress of World Security Parley

By TOSHIRO SHIMANOUCHI

On August 21, barring no further postponements, the so-called postwar world security conference is to begin in Washington. The talks are to be held in two sections—among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union and among the United States, Britain and Chungking—so that the Soviet Union which maintains neutrality with Japan and Chungking which is at war with Japan will not have to meet at the same table. The idea that it is a four-power conference is, therefore, erroneous. It should more properly be called the "twin tripartite" or the "double triangle" conference.

Although the arrangement appears not at all agreeable to the United States, Britain or Chungking, the double triangular sitting will be the order of the conference in deference to the very definite Soviet desire to avoid the embarrassment of sharing the same table with Chungking and the further embarrassment of having to participate in discussions pertaining to Japan with whom the Soviet Union is on terms of the strictest neutrality. This very arrangement is in itself an obstacle to the attainment of the proposed object of the conference which is said to be the unification and integration into one complete global plan the postwar peace formulas submitted by the participating governments. The assignment is a pretty big one, and even if the arrangement is for a four-power conference in the true sense of the term only a confirmed optimist can entertain the view that the Washington talks will succeed in reaching its declared objective.

Early this year, the London Economist in the leading article of the issue posed the question, "Are we ready for peace?" and then promptly answered it by saying, "We are far less ready than last time." The journal went on to say that while the Allies knew what they wanted in 1918, this time they do not know the answer to any of the fundamental problems of peace.

The anti-Axis are no more ready now than when the Economist made this admission and it is doubtful whether the conference will make any progress since it is not expected to touch upon specific questions. For touching them would be courting trouble, confusion and even conflict. Yet the problem remains. Unless consideration is given to the fundamental conditions which make possible the healthy growth and progress of national states, whatever may be the form of government which each of them feels to be best suited to itself, and unless international adjustments and readjustments are carried out on the basis of true justice and equity to permit nations to conduct their international relations in a spirit of mutual help and cooperation, world security can be no more than a dream.

Conflict of Interests

What, then, can the Washington talks be expected to gain? The answer may be put quite simply. There will be no gain for the world, for it is to be expected as a matter of course that the participating countries are not thinking in terms of world interest, but in terms of national self-interest. And the national interest and ambition of each is fundamentally in conflict with those of the others.

The White House, the State Department, the Congress, American businessmen and financiers, and others who closely follow world developments are not oblivious of this. Certainly they must be determined not to sacrifice American interests in creating a world peace structure. That determination is clear in the Roosevelt Government's motive in sponsoring the conference which is to obtain from its allies some kind of endorsement, or at least some evidence of endorsement, of the American scheme of world security. On the face of it, the scheme pretends to be based on noble democratic conceptions, but its proposition that peace can only be enforced by nations with adequate armed strength gives the pretense away.

Neither the world nor any of the powers invited to the conference are unaware as to where the real intentions of the United States lie. None can have forgotten the statement made by James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, in a speech last April when he was Undersecretary. He said:

"Our progress toward world order must march with the maintenance of the military power of the United States and the first component of that power is that huge sea and air strength be presently created in the United States Navy. . . . The cornerstone of any plan must be the armed might of the United States."

Forrestal's declaration is self-explanatory. It is a clear statement of America's stand in the postwar world security program. It is an undisguised admission of America's stand in the post-war world security program. It is an undisguised admission of the American intention to create if possible and even by force if necessary a world security structure in which the United States is supreme. There can be no doubt about that in the light, not only of Forrestal's statement, but also of the many other statements and declarations which have emanated from official Washington. All of them stem from the master design of President Roosevelt who has committed himself to a policy of world expansion, world domination and world hegemony by trying to correct the failure of the domestic new deal by attempting an international new deal program; by instigating international trouble and causing the spread of local conflicts in Europe and Asia to world-wide proportions; and by the necessity of finding a way out for America's bloated economy without endangering the interests and welfare of the American people.

It is inconceivable that any of the other three countries, with the exception of Chungking whose leaders are virtually yesmen of the Washington Government, would agree to an arrangement which would make them in any way subservient to the United States. Their own national interests and ambitions dictate otherwise, and for that very fundamental reason they have been and are steering their policies in the direction which would secure those interests and satisfy those ambitions.

Churchill's rhetorical praises of America and other allies of Britain and the British Government's care and cunning in the handling of international political and economic questions do not conceal Britain's determined efforts to preserve her commonwealth and empire. Stalin's positive handling of the U.S.S.R.'s foreign policy, as observed in the Soviet actions vis-a-vis Poland, Jugoslavia, Italy, Czechoslovakia and other European matters, shows clearly enough that he has no intentions of entrusting his country's vital interests to international conferences. The very fact that Soviet Russia will be represented at the Washington talks, not by a specially appointed delegate sent from Moscow, but by the Soviet Ambassador to the United States, is in itself a proof that the Kremlin is only negatively interested in the conference.

A Courtesy Member

Chungking is virtually a nonentity. Although it is supposedly one of the so-called "big four," it is regarded only as a "courtesy member" of the conference.

Its very disunity and its utter inability to stand on its own feet politically, economically and militarily, now or even after the war, if it then still survives, dismisses Chungking as an important factor in any peace arrangement.

Conclusions are hardly necessary, for the stern developments as they center around the United States, as they center around Britain and as they center around Soviet Russia make it utterly too clear that while they may share in common the desire to maintain peace, they do not share common methods and common approaches to the solution of the problem. None will dare sacrifice its national interest. And now when the war situation is in a state of flux and the outcome is unknown until the last shot has been fired, none except the optimist, which the United States appears to be, will dare commit its future to untried and pre-conceived formulas.

However, there is one aspect of the Washington talks which should not be ignored. This is election year and the race for the White House post will center principally around American foreign policy, especially with respect to postwar questions. For this very reason, the Roosevelt Government and its agencies have made painstaking efforts to prepare the ground work by drawing up its postwar plans in consultation with congressional representatives in order to avoid any hitches like last time when Congress turned its back on President Wilson. And now that the plan has been submitted, its acceptance by the conference, in some form at least, must be obtained. Failure would weaken and may even prove fatal to Roosevelt's chances for re-election.

Britain and the Soviet Union would not, of course, give their assent to the plan purely for reasons of American domestic politics. Yet the view may be held that these two countries may agree to it to the extent that such agreement would not endanger or commit their vital national interests in order to help Roosevelt secure the fourth term and by so doing continue to receive advantages from the United States which they are not sure of getting from a Republican administration. It is quite possible that Mr. Roosevelt is maneuvering the whole business to work out just that way so that he could present to the American electorate an evidence of his diplomatic triumph and thus garner the votes.

On the basis of this observation, it is quite possible that some broad agreement on general principles of a harmless character will be reached. But as far as any substantial contribution to postwar peace is concerned, the conference will have nothing to offer.